### A BROTHERHOOD CONTRACT.

JUDGE SPEER'S REASONS FOR ORDERING THAT IT BE MAINTAINED.

STRIKES AND BOYCOTTS ON RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH LINES, HOWEVER, HELD TO BE UNLAWFUL.

Much attention has already been paid in the public decision rendered on Saturday last by the Hon, Emory the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers against the Receiver of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia. The suit was brought by a committee of the Brotherhood, on petition, to compel the receiver to make a contract with the Brotherhood. The salient portions of Judge Speer's decision are as

Cases are frequent where persons intrusted with porate properties have applied to the courts for the pre-cention or redress of grievances, threatened or inflicted, by labor organizations. This is the first instance, of which we have any information, where members of such an association have, by concerted action, in an orderly way, sought the arbitrament of a court to have settled a controversy relative to the wages and conditions of their employment. . . The members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who have presented this petition, have a proper standing in court. There are 250 locomotive engineers in the employment of the receiver upon the standard of the Central Railtead and ous divisions of the Central Railroad and iking Company of Georgia. Of these, 211 members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Eagineers, and the petitioners are a committee from that membership. They recite in their petition the facts that en for several years working under a contract made between a general committee of the Brother-ficed and the officers of the reliroad. Since the first day of December, 1891, they have been working under a con-tract, a copy of which they attach, and since that time the properties have been intrusted to the control of Hugh M. Comer, as the receiver of the court. This contract expired on the first day of December, 1892. A few days prior to that time they gave notice to Grorge D. Wadley, general superintendent of the company, that they desired certain changes in the contract. They state further that they have remained in the service of the company, al-though the superintendent and the receiver have refused to enter into any new contract or consider the old con tract longer in force, unless ordered so to do by the Pending the adjustment of the controversy, which was

postponed for ninety days by virtue of a clause of the con-tract, which entitled the receiver to notice for that period, and of which he claimed the benefit, the court has con-tinued the contract in force. We have also caused several conferences between the receiver and the engineers, with the hope that an amicable agreement might follow. This expectation has been defeated by a strike on the Savannah, American and Montagers in Vallend 1988. expectation has been defeated by a strate of the refusal of one of Americus and Montgomery Railroad, the refusal of one of the engineers to haul a train, to which a car of that com-pany was attached, his immediate discharge and the friction between the receiver and the engineers which re-sulted therefrom. The engineers then applied to the cours . . . end they pray that the receiver be directed to continue in force the contract under which they were working at the time the receiver was appointed, sub-ject to such modifications and changes us may be made by 

against the propriety and policy of contracts of any char-acter between the officers of railway corporations and the representatives of layer organizations. The gravity and importance of the considerations thus presented are exgreet. The control, under any circumstances, by the courts of contracts between representatives of the immense values invested with co-porations engaged in the public duty of transportation and the laborers employed in the same service, will doubtless appear to many as novel and dangerous. It is well, however, to consider as novel and dangerous. It is well, however, to consider if a proper provision, by appeal to the courts, in the frequent and destructive conflicts between organized capital and organized labor will not afford the simplest, most satisfactory and effective method for the settlement of such controversies. Is it not the only method by which the public, and indeed the parties themselves, can be protected from the inevitable hardship and loss which all

tected from the inevitable hardship and loss which all must endure from the frequently recurring strikes? It will not be wise for those engaged with the maintenance of public order to ignore the immensity of the changes in the relations of the employing and the employed classes, occasioned by the phenomenal development of commerce and the prevalence of labor organizations. But whether facts will justify governmental control of contracts essential to the uninterrupted transportation of the country, in which the public is so vitally concerned, it is clear that where the property of railway or other corporations is being administered by a receiver, under the superintending power of a court of equity, it is competent for the court to adjust difficulties between the receiver and his employes, which in the absence

Partice, decising: "It is well setted like that who ver-unlawfully interferes with property in the possession of a court is guilty of a contempt of that court, and I regard it as equally well settled that who ever unlawfully in-terferes with officers and agents of the court, in the full and complete possession and management of the property in the custody of the court, is guilty of a contempt of court; and it is immaterial whether this unlawful interference comes in the way of actual violence or by intimidation and threats. The employes of the receivers, although, prohas vice, officers of the court, may quit their employment, as can employes of private parties or corporations, provided they do not thereby intentionally disable the property; but they must quit peaceably and decently. Where they complete the property is the property of the court of the co bine and conspire to quit, with or without notice, with the object and intent of cripping the property or its operation, I have no doubt that they thereby commit a contempt; and all those who combine and couspire with em-ployes to thus quit, or, as odicials of labor organizations, issue printed orders to quit, or to strike, with an intent to

issue printed orders to quit, or to strike, with an intent to substance of the court in administering the property, render themselves liable for contempt of court."

Certainly, it follows, then, that it is in the power of the court, in the interest of public order, and for the processor of the property under its control, to direct a suitable arrangement with its employer or officers, to provide compensation and conditions for their employment and to avoid, if possible, an interruption of their labor and duty, which will be disastrous to the trust and injurious to the public. There is no reason why the receivership in this respect should be conducted in a manner differing from the large preponderance of the successful and prosperous railroads of the country. It appears from the biases make contracts or schedules of rites and regulations for the employment of their operatives, which are agreed to by the representatives of both the parties, and which serve for the guidance of all while ther remain in force. We have antished from those facts that such arrangements, under the guidance of all while ther remain in force. We have antished from those facts that such arrangements, under the guidance of all while ther remain in force. We have antished from these facts that such arrangements, under the guidance of all while ther remain in force, we have antished from those facts that such arrangements, under the guidance of all while ther remain in force. We have actived to the contract of the court of the receiver, he may not do so in such a manner as to injure the properties of importance in the capture the proper management by the receiver, he may not do so in such a manner as to injure the properties of interpretary at any time, exercise his right as an individual to leave the service of the receiver, he may not do so in such as manner as to injure the proper management by the receiver. In case of any issue with the management, in which the proper management by the receiver, and the proper management by the receiver, a der proper restrictions, are praiseworthy and benefic at to
both parties, and we therefore shall not longer hestitute to
direct the receiver to enter into an appropriate contract of
schedule of rates and regulations with the engineers. This
contract, however, will not be restricted to members of the Contract, however, will not be restricted by members of the Phatherhot of Leconomitye Engineers, although membership of that order is and will be no disqualification to service on railroads unifer the control of this court, so long as the rules and regulations of the order are treated as subordinate to the law of the land. The contract will comprehend all engineers employed by the receiver, whether members or non-members of the brotherhood.

members or non-members of the bretherhoot.

This brings us to the consideration, first, what is an appropriate contract, and secondly, whether there is mything in the rules and regulations of the Bretherhood and its relations to these properties which is inconsistent with the law and which would make it improper for the court to place its receiver in a position where, in his exigent duty to carry on the business of transportation, for which the railroad was chartered by the State, he may find himself in the power of an ergalized body of his operatives who will be able to paralyze the operations of the properties. The appropriateness of the contract deproperties. The appropriateness of the contract de-ds solely up a the arrangement of details. There is no difference between the engineers and the receiver upon the question of compensation. There is an apparent dispute about the effect of senturity of service of an engineer as affecting promoti n. The court will provide, however, that where merit and ability are equal, that senjority of service shall prevail, and will arrange a fair tribunal for the purpose of testing the merit and ability of various candidates for premotion, with the privilege of either party in cases not reconcilable to appeal to the court.

We have noted with unaffected gratification the repeated statements made in judicio by the engineers and their counsel that they will accept as final and satisfactory

their counsel that they will accept as final and satisfactory of every difference, the conclusion and decision of the court. The receiver has also expressed more than once his purpose to abide the decision. This submission of the engineers applies as well to the remaining and the most important difference between the parties, and that is the effect upon the duty to the court and to the property of the rule of the Brotherhood, which is understood by the

Twelfth-That hereafter when an issue has been susined by the Grand Chief and carried into effect by the
ortherhood of Locomotive Engineers, it shall be recogsed as a violation of obligations if a member of the
rotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who may be emoved on a railroad run in connection with or adjacent
anid road, to handle the property belonging to said
ifroad or system in any way that may benefit said commay with which the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enneers are at issue, until the grievances or issues of
fleeence of any nature or kind have been amicably
titled.

An illustration of the effect of this rule is afforded by a cylidence. A strike was recently pending on the symanah, Americus and Montgomery Rathroad, which runs a connection and is adjacent to the Central. Engineer rules, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to employ of the receiver, was directed to carry a car

of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery road beto do so, and was at once discharged. A committee of the Brotherhood have insisted upon his reinstatement. This the receiver has refused, and it is certain that but for the pendency of the proceedings now under consideration by the court, there would be, as a result of Engineer Arden's construction of his duty and the receiver's action, a strike of the engineers upon every line of the Central, with all the calamitous results to the public, to the road and to the engineers which would inevitably ensue. receiver relies upon this as the main and controlling reason why he should not be required to enter into a contract with the Brotherhood, when this Rule 12th of the Brotherhood will necessarily be written into the con-tract. Now there can not be a doubt that this rule of the Brotherhood is in direct and positive violation of the laws of the land, and no court. State or Federal, could healtate for a moment so to declare it. It is plainly a rule or agreement in restraint of trade or commerce. . . .

The laws of the United States, Section 5.440, of the Revised Statutes, provide: "If two or more persons con spire either to commit any offence against the, or to de-fraud the, United States in any manner or for any pur-pose, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of consultance all the testion. the object of conspiracy, all the parties to such conspiricy shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$1.000 and not more than \$10,000, and to imprisonment for not more

than two years."

A combination of persons, without regard to their oc cupation, which will have the effect to defeat the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce Law inhibiting dis-criminations in the transportation of freight and pis-sengers, will be obnoxious to the severe penalties of

the transportation lines of this country, whether main lines or branch roads, there will be interference with lines or branch roads, there will be interference with interstate or foreign commerce. This will be true also of strikes upon telegraph lines, for the exchange of telegraphte messages between people of different Sajtes is interstate commerce. In the presence of these statutes, which we have recited, and in view of the intimate interchange of commodities between people of the several States of the Union, it will be practically impossible hereafter for a body of men to combine to hinder and delay the work of the transportation company without becoming obnoxious to the provisions of these statutes, and a combination or agreement of milroad officials or other representatives of capital, with the same effect, will be equally under the ban of these penal statutes. It other representatives of capital, with the same effect, will be equally under the ban of these penal statutes. It follows, therefore, that a stilke, or "bofycott," as it is popularly called, if ever effective, can be so no longer. Organized labor, when injustice has been done or thrustened to its membership, will find its useful and valuable mission in presenting to the courts of the country a strong and resolute protest, and a petition for redress against unlawful trusts and combinations which would do unlawful wrong to it. Its membership need not doubt that their counsel will be heard, nor that speedy and exact justice will be administered wherever the courts have jurisdiction. It will follow, therefore, that in all such controversies it will be competent, as we have done in this case, for the courts to preserve the present rights of the operatives, to spare them hardship, and at rights of the operatives, to spare them hardship, and at the same time to spare to the public the unmerited hardwhich it has suffered from such conflicts in the

the same time to spare to the public the unmerited hardship which it has suffered from such conflicts in the past. It will be also found that by such methods organized labor will be spored much of the antagonism which it now encounters, and, in its appeal to the courts, it will have the sympathy of thousands, where in its strikes it has their opposition and resentment.

But, if there were no statutory ensetments upon the subject, no court of equity could justifiably direct its receiver to enter late a contract with a body of men who hold themselves bound to repudiate their contract and discepared a grave public duty, because of a real or alleged grievance, which some other person or corporation, not a party to the contract, inflicts or is alleged to inflict not upon a party to the contract, but upon somebody else. To compel the receiver to do this would be monstrous. The receiver may be wholly just, considerate, humane and even indulgent to the engineers in his employ. They The receiver may be wholly just, considerate, humane and even indulgent to the engineers in his employ. They may with reason regard him not only as their kindly employer, but as their friend. The people of Georgie may have afforded to them every needed evidence of sympathy, their compensation may be ample, their future as bright is possible for intelligent, energetic and courageous manhood, and yet, because of a difficulty with or without cause, which originates in Maine of Minnesota, they will abandon the service of their kind employer and forego the realization of their own hopeful anticipations, and bring dismay and, it may be, ruin upon the kindly and sympathetic people among whom they live. This is sympathetic people among whom they live. This is almost the inevitable consequence of this rule. It is in almost the inevitable consequence of this rule. It is in evidence, and is generally known, that almost the entire business of transportation of freight is carried on in ears which, without breaking the bulk of their freight, are torwarded from one railroad to another. This is an absolute necessity. The interests of the public and the economies of cheap and rapid transit demand it. There economies of cheap and rapid transit demand it. There economies of cheap and transit demand it. There economies of cheap and rapid transit demand it. There economies are less to the public and the economies of cheap and transit demand it. There economies of cheap and transit demand it. There economies of cheap and transit demand it. There economies of the apid transit demand it. There economies of the public and the economies of modern Dutchmen. Welssenbruck and Welliams, Market is a market public and the economies of modern Dutchmen. Welssenbruck and Welliams, and a number of the productions of modern Dutchmen. Welssenbruck and Welliams, and a number of the productions of modern Dutchmen. Welssenbruck and Welliams, and a number of the extremely good and interesting. No school predominates. The collection comprehends early water collection of modern Dutchmen, Welssenbruck and Welliams, and a number of the extremely good and interesting. N

need be arvised of these facts, when they will immediately recode from the unlawful and most dancerous attitude in which this rule has placed them. It is, indeed, a rule which more than all others has given strength and comfort to the enemies of organized labor. It is true, however, that the learned counsel for the petitioners, when comfort to the chemies of organized labor. It is true, however, that the learned counsel for the petitioners, when his attention had been celled by the Court to the insuperable difficulty in the way of a mutually beneficial centract presented by this rule, while insisting that it ought not to stand in the way of a contract, hastened to afford additional evidence of the good faith of his clients by staling unreservedly upon this as upon all subjects, they were willing and anxious to take the direction of the Court. This declaration is authoritative and the Court will act upon it. It is binding upon the engineers of the Brotherhood, who are officers of the receiver and who were represented by the committee and their second assistant chief engineer. Mr. Youngson, all of whom were in the presence of the Court when it was made. It is accepted as made, in good faith, and as a condition of the contract which the Court will direct the receiver to make. While, therefore,

ANNEXATION POLICY IN JAPAN. The reported stizure by Japan of the Pelew Islands, taken in connection with other rumo's relative to Japanes: intentions about Hawaii, compels the chronleier of affairs to ask himself whether the Mihado's Government might not have some motive to undertake a policy of annexation. The country of the chrysanthenums can be prosperous and happy by its own resources, and it surely is not for reasons of political economy that it would attempt to play in he Eastern seas the colonization policy followed everywhere by England. Would it not be-possible that Count Ito and Emperor Mutsubito desire to imitate the well-known tactics of European govern-ments, which, in order to divert public attention from ome troubles, seek for a diversion by raising questions of an international and so-called patriotic character?

of an international and so called particule confidence.

The present Japanese Cabinet is more embarmissed, just now, by a parliamentary opposition than it has ever been since the adoption in 1889 of the liberal Constitution, which has opened a new future for the country. With their practical spirit still incited by the imaginative, poetical and artistic qualities of their race, the Japanese have been anxious to sound the bottom of parliamentary institutions, and to require the application of their most complete consequences. The Deputies desired to apply immediately the constitutional principle of the parliamentary regime: the King reigns and does not govern. This was not ac-cording to the ideas of the Mikado and his Cabinets, which were compelled to dissolve the Chambers only o find themselves face to face with other parliaments which resolutely, refused to vote the budgets. Quite which resolutely, refused to vote the budgets. Quite recently the Mikado tried to shame the Chamber, by giving from his own private purse a large sum toward some naval and military expenses, which the Deputies declined to vote. In the hope of gaining popularity, the Cabinet manifested its intention to revoke the treaties which maintain European residents independent of Japanese jurisdiction, and which also embarrass the Castom House administration of the centry. Such a revocation would please the national tendencies to absolute independence from European interference just as a policy of annexation might aftract the attention of the people from a too close investigation of the working of the new parliamentary regime.

DIED AFTER FASTING EIGHTY DAYS. Bethlehem, Penn., April 13 (Special).-Dennis Tanner, and was second only to Mrs. Wuchter, of Whitehall, died at the Northampton County Almshouse to-day. He ate nothing for eighty days, and practically starved to death. He was about forty-

# IMMIGRANTS FROM NAPLES.

THE CLASS OF PEOPLE NOW ON THE WAY TO NEW-YORK.

Naples, March 29 Those who believe that the floodgates of immigration should be closed ought to be in this port and see the class of emigrants who are now leaving for the port of New-York. In the last six weeks 4,000 emigrants have sailed from here each week. If those who have gone before are to be judged by those who are on their way now a visitation of cholera would be preferable to the reception of such immigrants -- the lame, the halt and the blind; those afflicted with all sorts of infectious diseases. Dr. Walter Kempster, who is travelling in Europe for the express purpose of looking after such matters for the United States Government, called a meeting to-day of the steamship agents here whose lines run to New-York, and read the riot act to them. What the effect will be remains to be seen. The Chandernager, of the French Transatlantic Line, sailed from here on Saturday with 1,:40 emigrants on board. Scarcely one among them could read or write. Nearly all of them were diseased or old or imbecile. The ship was crowded beyond all decency. The steerage of the vessel had about eight feet head room, and there were three tiers of bunks in this space, each bunk so narrow that a large man would have difficulty in crowding into it. The closets of the vessel were filtby wooden troughs. One of them was next the bakery, from which it was divided by a thin board partition, in which were many holes. On Monday the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprin# Frederick Wilhelm salled for New-York with 720 immigrants on board. On Tuesday the Massillia sailed for the same port with 1,160 on board. To-day the California, of the Anchor Line, sailed with about 1,200 on board. Although the other ships were cleaner and were better equipped for emigrant service than the Chandernager, yet all the emigrants are of the same

class-ignorant, diseased and generally unworthy. Many of these emigrants have been collected by a class of runners who receive from 12 to 20 francs a person for all emigrants they bring on board Why there should just now be a rush to ship. the United States is a mystery which the steamship agents lock carefully in their breasts. Fer-haps the reason is known in "the States." Here is an example of an examination on board the Massillia:

Where are you going?" To New-York. "What is your occupation?"

What are you going to do in America?"

"Mulberry-st.

This was repeated as if it had been learned by rote at least a hundred times. The officers of the Italian Government on board, the captain of the port, the chief of police and a Government doctor finally saw the humor of the replies and laughed heartily. Three escaped criminals have been taken from the emigrant ships by the police, but that seems to have been the extent of the purging. It seems impossible that these poverty-stricken, discussed and crippled Italians will be admitted into the United States.

#### UNION LEAGUE PICTURES.

A WORTHY CLIMAX OF THE SEASON.

For the last exhibition of the season at the Union League Club the art committee have hung a collection of over a hundred water colors. The pictures are in a medium which is represented in such quantity on the walls of the club's gallery only once a year, and which upon that single occasion is usually seen in some brilliant examples. This spring the selection equity, it is competent for the court to adjust difficulties between the receiver and his employes, which in the absence of such adjustment would tend to injure the property and to defeat the purpose of the receivership.

They were enjoined from any interference with the property, operations or employes of the receiver, and rules were issued against individuals who were charged with such offices.

In 73 Higgins, 27 Federal Reporter, p. 444, the bearned Circuit, Judge of this circuit, the Honomable Don A. Parkee, declared: "It is well settled law that who every unlawfully interferes with property in the possession of a painting done to the heavier of the Superintendent, has less then cosmopolitan gathering are Americans. Indeed, there is no picture in the exhibition which is a more masterly illustration of the possibilities of water color than "The Old Song," by Mr. Abbey, a work which goestile, under the present system, to deny to the cars of other lines, but if it were otherwise, it would be impossible, under the present system, to deny to the cars of other lines of the suffer that the positive pleasure to have reappear now, for the lines of the suffer that it is a positive pleasure to have reappear now, for the lines of the lines o as in his black and white drawings, of the northern rather than of the southern type in modern pie torial art and shares more in the close style of the English school than in the rapid suggestive style the style in which chie is pre-eminent, which the in finence of the Italian and Spanish masters has made extraordinarily p pular. Mr. Abbey knows no such thing as chic, and everything be has to say in "The old Song," whether it be a point of texture in stuffs of substance in the lackground and accessories, of ferm or of light and shade, it is said with the utmost care for full technical expression. Yet there is great gulf between Mr. Abbey and the Englishme with whom he has a certain conscientionsness in con-In the charming English interior which is reproduced it this pleiure without any deflection from the of perspective, there is the most loving treatment of walls, furniture and so on, but not any where do they cease to be subordinate to the three figures which make the composition, the old man and his wife on the further plane, and their daughter standing at the harp in the foreground. Within its scale of deliberate, thoughtfully considered handling it is still as free in spirit as the most dashing of synthetic water colors. The subject is beautiful and the ex-cution is in harmony with it. In tone also the pic ture is as fine as any Mr. Abbey has done.

The surprises of Mr. Lafarge's South Sea portfolio seem mexhaustible. With the lovely study of the Peak of Manoa Roa," which has figured in an exabition before, he shows a new picture of "Palms in Storm-Samon" done in a similar key of dark green, respiendent red flower of Tabiti and one of a samoon

and two studies of more vivid hues, a sketch of a resp'endent red flower of Tahiti and one of a Samsan oraior "Addressing Us on Presentation of Gifts of Fruit." All these are strongly realistic and at the same time as brilliant and atmost as during in color as the work of a pure "fantalists" might be. These poetures, Mr. Abbey's water color, a couple of English studies by Mr. Homer and a Venetian scene by Mr. Jowes, Mr. Coffin, who is a striking pleture of dogs and an equally artistic flower subject; and some other work, of which those of the most pleture of dogs and an equally artistic flower subject; and some other work, of which those of the most pleture of dogs and an equally artistic flower subject; and some other work, of which those of the most pleture of dogs and an equally artistic flower subject; and some other work, of which those of the most pleture of dogs and an equally artistic flower subject; and some other work, of which those of the most pleture of dogs and an equally artistic flower subject; and some other work, of which those of the most pleture of dogs and an equally artistic flower subject; and some other work, of which those of the most pleture of dogs and an equally artistic flower subject; and some other work, of which those of the most pleture of the work among the foreign flower subject; and some other work among the foreign flower subject; and some other work among the foreign flower subject; and some other work among the foreign flower subjects, and the magnitude of the companies of the companies of the pleture of the companies of the pleture of the work among the foreign and one of the artists of the expected. Lundseer is not one of the artists of the expected, Lundseer is not one of the artists of the analysis and subjects that is hispid and sentiment of animal subjects that is a disviled to stand the wear and tear the plants of the plants of

## A TUNEFUL LIAR.

ANOTHER PHASE OF CONTEMPORARY JOURNALISM. HOW A SYNDICATE ARTICLE ON THE NAVAJOS

WAS MADE BY APPROPRIATING AND MIS-APPLYING THE WORK OF WELL-KNOWN ETHNOLOGISTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Some weeks ago, while en route for the South west to continue investigations among the wild titles, I chanced to take up a copy of "The St. Louis Post-Dispatch," when my attention was attracted by a three-column illustrated article headed: "A Navajo Musician—Sechitee Sings Some of the Finest Songs of His Nation." Glancing down the column I noticed the Navajo gambling songs published in "The Ameri can Anthropologist," of January, 1889-four years ago -by the distinguished Navajo specialist, Dr. Washington Matthews, U. S. A., post-surgeon at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. Wondering if my friend, the doctor, had at last become a syndicate writer, I looked at the bottom of the article but found there another name. The voice, indeed, was the voice of Jacob, but the signature was that of Miller Hageman. Thinking that perhaps the doctor, out of the fulness of his information, might have been giving a few crambs to some literary Lazarus, I began to read the article, and was astounded to find that Dr. Matthews was not mentioned from beginning to end, but that Miller Hage man claimed these things as his own. According to his story he had been so extremely fortunate on a recent visit to the Navajo country as to come across a medicine man of a hundred odd years, named Sechttee, who knew the traditions and ceremonies of all the tribes, living or dead, from Canada to Mexico, together with the rites of the various secret orders of the Navajos, and who was willing and anxious to tell them to an utter stranger for the asking.

Having introduced his here and dilated upon his

Inving introduced as nero and direct upon as intelligence, benevolence and general loveliness. Mr. Hageman goes on to tell us how he sat at the feet of sechitee while the old man sang one song after another, and he noted down the music. Every one of these songs is stolen bodily from Dr. Matthew's article already mentioned, and the music is evolved from the inner consciousness of the thief. The spelling of the Indian words is according to the peculiar scientific alphabet of the Bureau of Ethnology, the alphabet used in the orginal publication. Could Sechitee sing the song of the Hockeayum, the

famous torture dance of the prairie tribes! Of course he could. So he tells of the Staitans, who invented the dance, whose women were amazons and rode in the front of battle with their husbands. lighting a fresh cigarette he describes the fate of the Assimboln warriors, who deliberately walked into an air-hole in the ice and were drowned rather than fall into the hands of their enemies, the Mandans. The old man has a good memory, and even tells the name of the chief who thus committed harikari in

as a sort of ene re, the song of the Thunder, from Dr. Matthews's "Mountain Chant," published in To the Editor of The Tribune.

is a "beauty worshipper," although in his young dive, some cincity or a handred years ago, he was a nely berror.

And now, Mr. Hageman, mark how plain a tale shall put thee down. The faces in the case are these: 'bont dure months ago the agent for the Navajos became involved in serious difficulty in attempting to get some of their children into selocity. Perhaps these savages thought that with their picture guilertes, museums and libraries they had no need of an education bill. Mr. Hageman came down to write up the matter for a syndicate. He stopped at Fort Wingate, where he introduced blanself us a minister in charge of a Brookiny congregation, and was treated with every courtesy by the officers of the pest. He was shown the library, including the works above quoted, talked with Pr. Matthews, and took copious notes, in fact, all print was open to him while he remained at the post. True to his sacred calling, he set about dramoning up recruits for a song service and charch choir, and on two saccessive sundays rounded up the stray sheep of the 2d Cavairy, and pictured to them the glores of that heaven where theires do not break in and steal, and where there entereth not any one had steal, and where there entereth not any one had stead, and where there entereth not any one had straid, said where there entereth not any one had maked a lie. Then he goes back and appropriates another man's work as his own.

In all his story he was never more than a day's journey from the post. There is no such man as Sechitee in the Navajo nation. The portrait given as his is that of an obscure individual whose hame, curiously chough, means "The Liar," but that of course has nothing to do with the case.

I understand, although I have not seen the article, that in the same way he has published as his own information, derived from conversation with Indians, a long account of Indian burial customs, taken bodily without credit, from the paper on "Morinary Customs," by Dr. H. C. Yatrow, in the Report of the Rureau of Ethnology for Issi.

RICHARD M. HILLIS EXPLAINS A CONTEST.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: In your Issue of to-day appears an article under the heading of a "lively Contest in the XXIVth," which, as the one most concerned in the matter, compels me to make an answer thereto. The meeting held at No. 1,620 First-ave. was not a meeting of the regular organization of the district; the regular meeting was held at the rooms of the Robert f. Lincoln Club, No. 342 East Fighty fifth st., and was largely attended. The latter place is the headquar-ters of the district. Notices of the regular neeting were sent to all the officers, members of the County and District Committees, and a majority of the e rolled Republicans of the district; also the press was informed to that effect. So you can see the meeting which you chronicled was not a legal meeting, as two lays' notice was not given to the members.

Now, with regard to the assaults made upon et me say they are unwarranted and unjustified. he old laws of the County Committee have no provision relating to the election of an executive memer and, as I was a candidate for the vacancy made by Herman W. Thum, I naturally preserved the intorsements of enough members of the County Com mittee in the district to qualify me for the place. dishonorable way. That assertion I repudiate in coio. An employment of ninetect years in one con-cern is a sufficient goarantee of my honesty and trati-tulness. There are two clubs in the district—the R. T. Lincoln Club and the Hell Gate Club. They are to the Republican party as their names imply. I have the undivided support of the first named, which out-aumbers the last two to one. Now, as regards the charges to be made, I carn-

estly cenrt an investigation. My career as a worker for the Republican party dates back many years. In the campaign of 1888 I was instrumental in organizing the East River Perk Club, of which I was president, which had a uniformed lettery of 180 men, of which I was in charge: In 1850, in conjunction with friends, we held else of the largest mass-meetings in the district; in 1800 I was one of the organizers and chee-president of the James G. Blaine Republican Club of Yorkville. During the last five years I have acted as chief marshal and chief supervisor. I suppose thiz is a record for inefficiency and mistrust.

[KICHAPD M. HILLIS;

Executive member, XXIVth Assembly 14-strict, New-York, April 13, 1895.

AMERICAN LAW AND ENGLISH LAW. CONTRAST IN THE PROCEEDINGS WITH REFER-ENCE TO CARLYLE HARRIS AND MRS. MAYBRICK.

we are able to compare the administration of Justice

poisens alleged. In both case was no testimony by wholly circumstantial. There was no testimony by eye-witness of the giving of the poison; and no admission of such fact on the part of the accused. It appeared in evidence that Mrs. Harris was nineyears old at the time of her death, and was and had been on the eve of that day, and within thirteen hours of her death, in good health and cheerful and happy. And that Mr. Maybrick was fiftyone years old at the time of his death, had been a fortnight iil, in the hands of doctors, who had, during that fortnight administered to him twenty-one different trritant poisons as medicine. In Mrs. Harris's illness the symptoms caused the attendant physicians immediately to think and say that the case was one of poisoning by morphine or optum. first one called, Dr. Fowler, pronounced it not ambiguous but one of the most pronounced cases of opium poisoning he had ever witnessed. That Mr. Maybrick's attending physicians found no suggestion of poisoning in his symptoms, and testified before the jury that they did not suspect poisoning until it was suggested to them by non-medical per-sons; and that if it had not been for the suggestions of these non-medical persons, servants and others, they would have given a certificate of death from gastiffs or gastro-enteritis-perfectly natural causes.

That an autopsy of Mrs. Harris's body revealed morphine in the stomach and in the membrane. That an autopsy of Mr. Maybrick's body revealed no traces of arsenic in the stomach or its contents. Judge Grey giving the decision of the Court of Appeal, pronounced: "I am convinced that the jury

all into the hands of their enumes, the Mandais, The old man has a good memory, and even tells the name of the chief who thus committed haritart in the deceased came to ther death by morphine poison has in the college of the chief who thus committed haritart in the deceased came to the death by morphine poison has in good to the chief who thus committed haritart in the deceased came to the death by morphine poison has in good to the chief who thus committed haritart in the court of Appeals, said: "The evidence does not man, who is paid money for this sort of thing, the dance in question was never known among the Naxian and it ever a Navajo had an opportunity of seeing it." The American Court of Appeals have the creating the subject of the consider whether the poison was followed. The whole story of the Evidence and the town and to imperit the cause of some of the later editions, as we are tald that he had "a library case quite filled with books," although Mr. Hageman forgets to explain why it was that he all the later editions, as we are tald that he had "a library case quite filled with books," although Mr. Hageman forgets to explain why it was that he all this with a hat on it for a scalp; doubling up late to the control of the verifies of the proper by full text, in the public perifical verifies and chaining handain fround a late of the verifies of the proper forget of the verifies of the verifies of the proper forget of the verifies of the ve could have come to no other conclusion than that the deceased came to her death by morphine poison-

# IS SHE WILFRED LAWSON A FANATICA

We are further told that "sechite knows some on the first Research letter of your Lordon correspond-We are further told that "sechiles knows some of thing of all the Indian tengoes"—there are about 400 a familie. I object that such an opprobacies term thing of all the Indian tengoes"—there are about 400 a familie. I object that such an opprobacies term thing of all the Indian tengoes"—there are about 400 a familie. I object that such an opprobacies term thing of all the Indian tengoes"—there are about 400 a familie. I object that such an opprobacies term thing of the Indian tengoes"—the protestants, who is the Indian tengoes the Indian t cabinet he has collected with great care and at no of other Englishmen who devoted their lives to important expense from Indians, Indian explorers, trapers proving the condition of their fellow-countrymen by great care and at no small expense, whatever of this into every village of the country against the wishes hind they can by their hands upon. In addition to and protests of the people. For more than thirty his scholarly attainments, as evinced by his lin- years to has been steadily at that work, with a folguistic abilities, his cabinet and his library, we are towing small at the beginning, but constantly and told that he is the proprietor of a picture gallery, and rapidly increasing in numbers, and especially among the most influential classes of society. division of the House of Commons on his proposition he had about forty votes only. Every leader in Parliament was against him-Gladstone, Disraell, Eright and the rest of them; but for all that he kept straight and the rest of them; but for a'l that he kept straight on regardless of laughs, jokes and jeers; not heeding Fright when he declared the project to be impossible of success, and that he could not conceive of any one with courage enough even to all mpt such a radical change in society as to overthrow a great trade which had been projected by law for centuries. But now, in the year 1893, the entire Government yields to his view, from Gielstone down to the Liberal whip, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has brought into the House a bill containing Sir Wilfred Lawson's contention, and carried it through to the second reading by a majority of forty voice. Without compensation to the imasellers, the people by that bill are armed with the power in their several localities to say ves or no to the question of grogshops among them. I submit that such a man may not properly be stigmatized as "filled with fancy," that he is "wild and extravagant," that he is "mad, visionary."

Portland, Me., April 10, 1893. donary." Portland, Me., April 10, 1893.

#### A DANGEROUS DUMPING PIER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I strolled this morning unawares to a dumping and saw what might carry death to many. At the eastern end of Thirty-eighth-st., along the pier, twenty-

taking out all the bones, rags, this, pieces of wood, and even the buildages and scraps that have come off series and from wounds. They assort and life these until night, when they carry them away and after-

In the coverlets and rags which I saw there were probably the germs of a score of diseases. probably the germs of a score of discases. Whill I stood looking on two old bedsfeads were dumped. They will probably be carried to night to the Italian quarter, where they will multiply the disease of the patients who died upon them.

That scavengers are thus permitted to collect and disperse the contents of the carrie is an outrage upon the dwellers in this city. Dirty streets are bad; but the storting up and diffusion of the most malignant sorts of refuse are worse.

New-York, April 11.

THAT NEW DISCOVERY ON MOUNT SINAL To the Editor of The Tribune.

sir: The paragraph in this morning's Tribune hended "An Important filbileal Discovery" hints at an item of news which has for some time been in the possession of a few biblical scholars, who have kept stlent out of respect to the discoverers, and in expectation of more complete information; but since the item is partly divulged, it is as well to present the matter accurately. Last year some ladies dis-covered the pallmpsest manuscript at the Convent of St. Catharine at Mount Sinct, and made a photographic copy of it. On their return to England Messrs. Eurkitt, R. L. Bensly and J. Rendel Harris were sent out, probably under the suspices of the Pitt Press at Cambridge, to make a complete copy and recovery of the Syriac text. This last is the Curetonian version of the Gospels, not the ordinary Peshitto syriac, and probably the oldest Syriac version known, but not "the oldest authenticated text of the Gospels in existence," as your Berlin paragraph of today states. This version was littherto known only from a manuscript of the fifth century, discovered and published by the Rev. Dr. William Cureton, from whom it received its name; with one additional leaf chatovered by E. Rediger, and published by him and by the late Professor William Wright. The portion already published comprises large fragments of all the

four Gospeis. From the new manuscript the complete Gospeis have nearly all been recovered, up to the last accounts; but whether it contains more of the New Testament than the Gospeis has not yet been told us. This newly discovered manuscript omits the last twelve verses of the Gospei of Mark; a fact almost as important as the vecesimet, important discovery treater. nore than the Gospels. New-York, April 13, 1393.

MR. SENEY'S GIFT TO THE MUSEUM OF ART. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In the recent tribute to the memory of George

I. Sency, your article mentions many of his most notable contributions to charitable and educational institutions, but there is no reference to his having presented to our Metr politin Museum of Art in 1887 twenty valuable paintings. These were offered in most modest and informal way through one of the To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: By the publication of the complete text of
Justice Grey's decision in the Carlyle Harris case, In the culture of our city should to something to ald in English and in American courts as seen in two the trustees in the work they were pursuing. He gave a list from which a selection might be chosen. celebrated cases.

Two young Americans, one in America, Carlyle Harris, and one in England, Mrs. Maybrick, were charged with murder; the former, by poisoning his of the greatest of flying artists, and not fitly representations. wife with morphine, the latter by poisoning her hus-wife with morphine, the latter by poisoning her hus-band with arsenic. The English Judge, Stephen, and the American Judge, Grey, agreed that the first point the American Judge, Grey, agreed that the first point to be established was that the deceased died of the poisens alleged. In both cases the evidence was Pashful Sultor;" Lerolle's "Organ Rehearsal," Mauve's "Spring" and "Autumn," Dupre's (Victor) "The Balloon," Demont's "Old Man's Garden," Balveros's "Barcelona Boatmen," Carl Marr's "Gossips" and "Mystery of Life," Inness's "Autumn Evening" and "Autumn Oaks," Fuller's "And she Was a Witch,"
"Nydia" and a "Boy's Head," Wyant's "County Kerry," Colman's "Venice-Moonlight," Jones's (Bolton) "Spring," Davis's "Evening," and Millet's "A Cosey Corner." The money value of these certainly

represents \$50,000. In addition to the gifts, Mr. Seney made the Museum most valuable loans, as was his constant habit of doing for charities and club exhibitions, here and elsewhere. As an evidence of his interest in our own school of painting and of his good heartedness, one fact may stand for many. Hearing that a certain exhibition of the National Academy of Design was not prespering in the way of sales, and consequently many of the younger and but little-known exhibitors were in despair, he visited the galleries exhibitors were in despair, he visited the gineries and purchased nearly fifty pictures, trying to choose those where the price would be most welcome. He presented pictures here and there, the proceeds going to swell the funds of some good cause. As a collector he was most independent, fame nor price did not influence his choice, the work had to appeal to him. In this, as in other ways, Mr. Seney showed his strong personality, which will be long and kindly remembered.

S. P. A.

New-York, April 11, 1893.

THE ELECTION AT PRINCETON.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: An account of the recent election appeared in your issue to-day which not only gave a very erroneous view of the state of affairs there, but is calculated to impair the relations of the college

THE WORD CATHOLIC OFTEN MISAPPLIED. To the Editor of The Tribune,

the falsity of their claim. Thus they would see that Catholic means not sectarian, not exclusive, pers and traders"—and perhaps by correspondence through the want column of "The Post-Dispatch." It is last will be good news to the Werld's Fair Commissioners, who, for two years, have been sending agents all over this Western country to collect "with longer be planted at every street corner and forced."

The Angliens and Episcopalians adopt the Apostructure of their fellow-countrymen by obtaining the repeal of bad laws and the enactment theories. St. Augustin says: "All the heretics detection to be called Catholics, yet if a stranger asks than the country to be called Catholics none of their fellow-countrymen by obtaining the repeal of bad laws and the enactment theories. St. Augustin says: "All the heretics detection to be called Catholics, yet if a stranger asks than the country to be called Catholics none of the control of the condition of their fellow-countrymen by obtaining the repeal of bad laws and the enactment theories. St. Augustin says: "All the heretics detection to be called Catholics, yet if a stranger asks than the country to be called Catholics, and the condition of their fellow-countrymen by obtaining the repeal of bad laws and the enactment theories. St. Augustin says: "All the heretics detection to be called Catholics, and the condition of their fellow-countrymen by obtaining the repeal of bad laws and the enactment theories. St. Augustin says: "All the heretics detection to be called Catholics, and the condition of their fellow-countrymen by obtaining the repeal of bad laws and the enactment theories. St. Augustin says: "All the heretics detection to be called Catholics, and the condition of their fellow-countrymen by obtaining the repeal of bad laws and the enactment theories. St. Augustin says: "All the heretics detection to be called Catholics, and the condition of their fellow-countrymen by obtaining the repeal of bad laws and the enactment theories. St. Augustin says: "All the heretics detection to be called Catholics, and the condition of the catholics and the condition of the catholi liberal, universal, the very opposite to Protestant them venture to point out their church or house."
The Anglicans and Episcopallans adopt the Apostles' creed, which says: "I believe in the Holy, Catholic Church," and yet if you ask one, Are you a Catholic! he answers, No. I am a Protestant-that is. I am a Cathelle, but not a Romanist. The word Roman Catholic merely means that the Holy See, ever the visible centre of Catholic unity, has been always established in Rome. The fact that the Roman always established in Rome. The fact that the Roman Church has successfully claimed, held and vindicated her glerious title of Catholle for nearly 1,900 years galling to some Protestants, who use every effort to usurp it. But it is no use. The Catholle remains forever impregnable. St. Ignatus says: "Where Jesus Christ is there you will find the Catholic Church," We find the saints and writers of every age have but one meaning in using the words Catholic or Catholic Church. They always mean that a Catholic child claims the whole world as its heritage, and the church Catholic means that founded by Got the Son, over which St. Peter presides in his successors as vicar of Carist. The great point is to compel others to give us a particular name, which is not so easy as to take it on our own authority.

New-York, April 8, 1893. New-York, April 8, 1893.

TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY IN MURDER TRIALS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Str: I respectfully suggest that trials for murder

be held on affidavits before the Governor. The plan would save hundreds of theesands of dollars, and, whereas, at present 1 per cent of our murderers are executed, a conscientions Governor might increase the average even to 2 per cent. The conscientious place for the carts of the City Cleaning Department, Juror who made an affidavit in the Harris case that if certain things had been established legally on the trial his verdict would have been for acquistal, might eight tattered, fifthy quilts, coverlets and old sheets, that had been pulled out of the dumped refuse, were hong up to dry. The breeze blew over them and went my verdict would have been the other way. on to be breathed in streets and houses.

I was told by a man who lives close by that

was not a juryman, make an affidavit to the Similarly, should not you or I, or anybody else who dumping place that there were usually some fifty that "the affiant was not a juryman in the Harris traitan scavengers, who are concealed under the case, but that if he had been he would have decided pier, and who overhaul each load after it is dumped, the case on the evidence?" Plenty of these affidavits case, but that if he had been he would have decided the case on the evidence? Plenty of these affidavits could be precured and Lawyer Howe could probably make good use of them before some extra legal and sentimental tribunal. None of the above is to be considered as comment on the fect that these who have not carefully and expertly studied the Harris case are thousands of thousands, while those who have are a handful, and that therefore what the handful says ought not to be ceresdered as against what the hundreds of thousands say; or, perhaps of the consideration that the community are entitled to some sort of protection against law-breakers if it pays for it.

New-York, April 7, 1893.

New York, April 7, 1893.

A WOMAN'S COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE STREET

SWEEPERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I am prompted to ask why the street-sweepers

are not instructed to sprinkle the streets before sweeping in dry weather. This morning when the street was swept the dust poured into our windows, covering everything-food, dining-table, hall-tray and our throats and lungs. The street is now swept daily, but with this result. While I am on the sub-ject may I be allowed to tell how the ashes are removed in London! Perhaps our Mayor may order the plan introduced here. A large dray or cart leaves each day an empty barrel for the householder and removes the full one, depositing it upon the cart without emptying the contents, thus preventing the ashes or anything else from flying through the air to be inhaled. We are always to danger of inhaling disease from our method. Grown people and children should be warned against the practice of dropping or throwing a paper or other article in the street, and the police instructed to arrest all doing so, also making a fine for the act, after due notice given to the public in the dally papers. A few arrests and lines wou settle that trouble, and would help to keep the streets clean. The ashcarts, too, should follow sooner than they do to take up the sweepings, which he until late in the day for the whol to scatter about again. I send this letter to you, hoping that through your paper it may reach the Mayor or the Sirvet Cleaning Department.

New-York, April 6, 1803.